

Edgefield Advertiser.

"We will cling to the Pillars of the Temple of our Liberties, and if it must fall, we will perish amidst the Ruins."

VOLUME VIII.

Edgefield Court House, S. C., August 23, 1843.

NO. 30

EDGEFIELD ADVERTISER BY W. F. DURISOE, PROPRIETOR.

TERMS.

Three Dollars per annum, if paid in advance—Three Dollars and Fifty Cents, if not paid before the expiration of Six Months from the date of Subscription—and Four Dollars if not paid within twelve Months. Subscribers out of the State are required to pay in advance.

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All Job work done for persons living at a distance, must be paid for at the time the work is done, or the payment secured in the village. All communications addressed to the Editor, post paid, will be promptly and strictly attended to.

AGRICULTURAL.

From the Temperance Advocate.

Good Cows Again!—Under our Editorial head last week, we gave an article on Cows, in general. We design now for the sake of all who would enjoy the luxury of good milk, and sweet fresh butter for their own making, to continue the subject, giving the result of actual experiment. Hitherto we have talked about other people's large, fine, productive cows, but as we had no means of ascertaining the net proceeds of those cows, we will now say something about our own little crumnie at home.—She is a small cow, with very small bones, and rather short horns, she is very quiet and good natured, never disposed to mischief. We bought her about the first of May, 1841, with her first calf about three months old; we got her from a man from Laurens District, and gave \$11 for her and calf; we afterwards sold the calf for \$9. She now has a second calf, for which we were offered the other day by Mr. Rawls, \$8. But now for the calculation of profit and loss. We have had this cow 2 years and 3 months. 322 days. Deduct time lost with her calf, 150 "

And she has given milk,	672 "
Averaging at least 8 quarts per day,	5376 quarts.
That at the usual price, 6½ cts per pint,	\$672 00
To this add two calves \$9 and \$8,	17
Gross proceeds,	\$689 00
From which deduct expenses, first cost,	11 00
Interest on the two years and 3 months,	1 73
Servant's time, milking, &c. at \$2 per month,	54 00
Food, Stabling, &c. at \$45 per year,	100 00
Whole expense,	\$166 73

Which deduction from gross proceeds, leaves a net income of \$522 27

Which amounts to about one hundred and ninety six dollars per year. This calculation, it will be seen is made on the supposition that the milk had all been sold at fourpence a pint, which we believe is the common price of milk in this place, and though we have not sold one pint of this milk, yet the comforts it has afforded our entire family, sometimes very large, in good, cool, sweet milk, and clabber, and fresh, sweet butter, has been worth every cent of the above calculation, and as poor Richard says, "a penny saved is a penny gained." It will also be seen that we have allowed her 150 days, about five months at the time of having her calf, which every one knows is a very large calculation. We have also given per \$45 per year for support, which we know to be a very liberal allowance, we are satisfied she has not cost us more than \$30; we also believe that 8 quarts of milk is considerably below her average amount.

We now remark, that, as far as we know, our little cow is of the common breed. We must also confess that we have not paid that attention to her, that we honestly believe her comfort and our interest would have suggested, for we believe there is no property owned amongst us, that will better repay for the attention bestowed.

We have drawn out this article far beyond what we at first intended, but we hope its length will not prove an objection to its careful perusal, and serious consideration; to the poor man, especially, we would say never buy milk, but try our plan, and know for yourself the benefit of a good cow. And to Farmers and Planters we say, never be without the comfort of milk, good and sweet; sure we are you need never be without it, and good butter too; only pay a little more attention to your stock. In conclusion, we must say, we do think a good cow is a poor man's Gold Mine.

From the American Farmer.

Culture of Gama Grass.—I feel much gratified by your excellent remarks on the subject of the Gama Grass, in your valuable periodical of the nineteenth April. A practical knowledge

of this plant for the last twenty years, and having given the first impulse to public attention towards it in the South and East, I feel some more than usual interest in it, especially as this acquaintance and experience compels a belief that it is yet the most valuable grass for animals, and for the interests of the cultivator of the soil considered in every point of view, wherever the locality is found favorable, that is yet known. From the nature of the remarks that I have read regarding it, it is evidently ranked by some gentlemen amongst the coarse grasses. On this part of the subject, I must remark, that the degree of coarseness depends on the mode of cultivation, and the stage at which it is cut and used. At fifteen days' growth, I contend that it is among the most delicate known, more nearly resembling the blue grass than any other.

Taking your judicious replies to the queries proposed as they stand, to the first I beg leave respectfully to add, that my first and so highly successful essay to cultivate this grass, was on a fine sandy land, with a red clay foundation, dark grey surface about six inches; although some of the finest specimens that I have ever seen are found on the low grounds of the Tombigbee, and the black rich limestone prairie lands of the Choctaw nation, in about 32½. Another splendid growth, say many acres in a body, is found in a state of nature twelve or fifteen miles east of the Tombigbee, on the rotten limestone land, bordering on a small creek.

2d query.—For a perfect cultivation of this grass, trench plough as deep as possible, previous to setting a piece of ground with this grass; let the largest bar-shear be followed by a proportionably large scoter, or bull-tongue plough; and, if possible, cross the land in the same way, recollecting this extra work is only once during a life time. Pay no attention to the foundation of your soil, but loosen deep. To prepare other land in the way to produce the most lasting and successful growth, I spread, previous to the first ploughing, a heavy coat of manure. I admit the cultivation will cause the manure to sink but not as deep as the roots will penetrate. At the second preparatory ploughing, I lime, if the soil is any other than rotten limestone land or prairie; I prefer entirely raising the plants on a bed and setting the land, as in the case of the tobacco plants, and set them fifteen inches apart every way. Here, it must be recollected, that the disposition of this plant to spread its roots, as well as to go down perpendicular, is such that at even two feet from plant the cultivator cannot calculate on giving his field of it more than one ploughing, or two at most, the first and second year after setting out the plants, and indeed, during his life. This can be done safely the first and second year by running a bull tongue with a small mule, guided by a careful ploughman, between the rows, each way twice in the same tract. All after cultivation must be with the *prodded hoe*. With this tool, well made, a skilful hand will clean and loosen the ground at every hoeing nine to twelve inches.

Query 3d—Fully answered. 4th—Cut with a sickle or scythe; what you cut, eat as fast as cut, before twelve o'clock; if the weather is clear, turn it over next morning when the dew is off the grass, and stack after 12 o'clock, sprinkling salt liberally while stacking, for hay cut every thirty days; not a grain of the salt used will be lost. 5th—After gathering the seed throw them into a vessel, mixing with them any moderately moist sandy soil, keeping the vessel in a cool and rather damp place, until planting time. 6th—if perfectly cultivated for hay, this grass must be cut every 30 days; or if for milking cows, cattle or mules, the same age is proper, from the 1st May to the 1st November, in lat. 31 to 33. For a milch cow, to produce the finest of milk and butter, cut every fifteen days; it will then be found 24 to 30 inches in height; if cut monthly, from 36 to 42 inches high. After the first cutting, leave a few rows for seeding. 7th—Of green grass, the product cultivated as heretofore stated, will be found from 150 to 250,000 pounds per acre per annum. At each cutting, loosen the ground between the rows with the hoes before mentioned; and to procure the greatest possible product, scatter manure after the second cutting. The relative value of this grass I was compelled to test. I cut it with a sickle, bound into small sheaves on the fore part of the day, after the dew was off at thirty days' growth. With one of Mr. Eastman's cutting boxes I cut it up, say an inch in length; this was done for feeding in the after part of the day, and cut at dinner time, while the animals were eating, for night feeding. I gave each mule as much of the cut grass as he could eat, together with a tin cup full of Indian, rye and pea meal, strewn over it, with salt proportioned.

My oxen, engaged in hauling, I fed in the same way. I never had more or better work done, or healthier animals. The cutting of the grass in a lat ad cent to the stable was done during the time the animals were allowed for eating, noon, &c.—no time lost.

In feeding with this or any other green grass, I add a small quantity of rye, oats, barley or rice, cut on the sheaf, and mixed with the grass.

Some farther remarks hereafter. AGRICOLA.

South Alabama, 1843.

Corns.—The common bean leaf bruised and applied upon corns every night on going to bed for about a week, it is said, a certain remedy for these troublesome excrescences.

MISCELLANEOUS.

[By Request.]

From the Hamburg Journal.

Hamburg Ahead!—Our readers will remember, that on the 2d of July, 1821, the foundation of Hamburg, S. C., was laid by Henry Shultz. One object in building this city, was to direct the trade of this section of country, to Charleston. This object is already accomplished, at least it is considered so, if we may judge from present appearances, and from past occurrences. And we again ask, what has that great city of Charleston done in return for all these benefits, either for Hamburg or her founder? This question we asked before, but is unanswered. If any thing has been done, we should like to know it.

While some of the citizens of that once great city, Augusta, were prosecuting and murdering Mr. Shultz for upwards of twenty-three years, and endeavoring, by every means, to crush his enterprise, and consign him to poverty, and to the miseries of a friendless old age, the high-minded and patriotic people of Charleston, reminded with faded arms in peace, enjoying the riches gained by his extraordinary works, and reaping the fruits of his talent and perseverance, without even rendering him aid in any shape. She now wishes to shake hands with Augusta over our heads—forgetting too soon a kind friend; and when we raise our hand against it, we are derided with "down town editors," "farthing lights," &c. But that farthing light! may it prove too brilliant for the low country editor; nor are we so very far down either; for Hamburg is getting up-hill pretty fast—we stand on our own bottom, and will be at the head. However, let us go on and see "who has been sold." We say that Charleston has been sold to Hamburg, and ask our contemporary how he feels under such a sale? If Charleston has not been sold directly to Hamburg, she owes more gratitude to our city and to her founder, than she will ever be able or willing to discharge.

Mr. Shultz, in his memorial to the Legislature of this State, in 1821, says: "40,000 bales of Cotton per annum will be received in Hamburg; besides a large amount of Flour, Bacon, Tobacco, &c. Such is the immense trade, with all its profits and advantages, that South Carolina has been annually contributing to Augusta and Savannah. Can you doubt then, that these cities are hostile, and will confine their powers to crush me if possible. The secret is now divulged, that it is part of my plan to eat off the trade from Savannah, as well as Augusta."

In 1822, Hamburg contained 200 inhabitants, and about 60 houses. In 1823, it consisted of nearly 200 houses, and a population of over 800 souls. During the season after its establishment (from the 1st Oct. 1821, to the 1st Oct. 1822,) there were received in Hamburg 17,000 bales of Cotton, of which about 9,000 bales were sent to Charleston. During the second season, there were deposited in Hamburg, 27,537 bales of Cotton, of which, about 14,000 were sent to Charleston—making an aggregate, during two years, of 37,537 bales received, and creating an increase of same period, of 23,600 bales in the exports of Charleston.

The chairman of the joint committee, to whom was referred the Memorial of Mr. Shultz, in 1822, reported that they were "satisfied," from calculations which were furnished them, and which they believed to be founded upon adequate data, that the amount of cotton which would be deposited at Hamburg during the ensuing season, may be reasonably estimated at from 35 to 35,000 bales, and in all probability, not less than from 40 to 50,000 will be sent to Charleston. Of this amount of cotton, one third, at least, may be expected to be derived from the cotton of Augusta and Savannah; while the portion of it which is sent to Charleston, will necessarily occasion a vast increase of the foreign commerce of the metropolis.

The town of Hamburg, indeed, has already been the means of diverting to the Charleston market, a considerable portion of the commerce of Georgia; and no doubt exists, that in future, it will confine within our own limits, all that portion of the produce of this State, which formerly found a vent in Augusta and Savannah; which will continually draw to this State, the produce of Georgia, in a ratio corresponding to the improved facilities of Hamburg and Charleston, and the increasing advancement of Hamburg itself, in wealth and population.

These extraordinary predictions have already come to perfection; and Hamburg is rising in wealth, business and population. And yet a Charleston editor will not acknowledge the facts, but sneers at the name of Hamburg. But we shall pass on and trim our farthing light.

Instead of only 40,000 bales of cotton being received annually in Hamburg, we shall have, as shown by the 1st of September next, for one year, over 65,000 bales; not mentioning the millions of stock in trade, produce, &c. going through the hands of our merchants and traders. Not only are we rising in wealth, business increasing, and population accumulating, but the city itself is improving daily—the sound of the wheel and hammer is heard in various parts of the incorporation. The planter of last fall, will find when he comes to town shortly, that instead of low wooden buildings, there have been raised substantial brick edifices—run up as if by magic.

Who has caused all this? Henry Shultz! A man, without the control of money, sword or pen, but possessing a natural gift, an indomitable spirit, and an unshaken perseverance, which he retains even yet; which will enable him to obtain his just rights, so wrongfully arrested from him. The same spirit, which has caused all these things, will protect his interest. We say, yet! You may rely upon it, that from man like himself, he asks nothing; for his towering eagles proclaim for him, all the honor and power, that man in this world may desire to enjoy. He is content—the power that has caused their existence is competent to sustain their protection, when all the malicious attempts for speculation must fall to the ground, and his moral and legal rights in them prevail.

But we must stop for the present; reminding, however, our friends, that Hamburg opened the navigation to Charleston, directed the trade thither with her boats—caused the South Carolina rail road to be built—and this, the Georgia rail road; but has never been sold yet, either to Charleston, the Philistines, or to the Wenzels; nor ever will be.

In conclusion, we will give the remarks of the editor of the Charleston Mercury, 25th November, 1823, to substantiate what we have said respecting Hamburg now and heretofore, notwithstanding that hands would be now shaken over our heads. Here are his words twenty-two years ago:—

Before Mr. Shultz conceived and executed the project of founding Hamburg,

almost the whole of the trade of the upper districts of this State, as also much of that of North Carolina centered in Augusta and Savannah, and the advantages that nature had placed before the Citizens of our own State, were over-looked and neglected. So entirely did Georgia, at the period alluded to engross the commerce of the upper districts of South Carolina that from five to eight per cent. premium he has paid to obtain the current money of this State for the purpose of paying taxes, there being scarcely any paper aloft but that of the Banks of Georgia. This evil and this inconvenience have been in a great degree obviated since the foundation of Hamburg, and the circulation of the paper of our Banks is thus increased to the exclusion of that of strangers.

From the constant intercourse preserved, formerly, between the State of Georgia and the upper districts of this State, the latter were almost strangers to their fellow citizens in the lower districts, and a sort of alien spirit, was produced among them that wedded them more strongly to the views and interests of a neighboring State than to those of their own. This unwholesome state of feeling has been altered, and the bonds of citizenship have been strengthened and the sympathies of communities have been directed into their proper and natural channel: a constant, rapid and safe communication having been established between the extremes of the State, an union of sentiment and a singleness of object obtain throughout all its districts. This is another benefit derived from the building of Hamburg.

The present Steam Boat navigation of the Savannah River, uniting the distant places of Charleston and Hamburg, is altogether a consequence of the foundation of the town of Hamburg. The benefits of this navigation are notorious and swell the exports of this city with the products of our upper districts—with those of many counties of North Carolina and likewise of Georgia. In return this market becomes the centre to which most of the supplies for the western country are directed; thus making Charleston the emporium of three contiguous states, and contributing largely to the peculiar interest of South Carolina.

Nor is this communication through Hamburg any forced state of things; it is not the rage and fashion of the day to be laid aside when new ones may appear. It is in fact the natural channel through which, and through which alone, the trade of the Western country can reach this city. The amount of the products that have passed to and fro between Charleston and Hamburg, has increased in value and in quantity, not by progressive steps, but by sudden and rapid increments. There were warehoused in Hamburg, the first season of its business, 17,595 bales of Cotton; and in the second season 27,537 bales. In the second season there were warehoused in the month of October, 1,228 bales, and in the same month of this year 3,149 bales; an increase in this season for that month alone of 1,921 bales.

During the first season, employment was given by the trade between this city and Hamburg to one steamboat. In the second season two were necessary, and this season there is a third added; and at no season have these boats been sufficient for the calls of business. If three additional boats were now plying in the Charleston and Hamburg trade, they would not be more than that trade could fully support.

Observe also the rapidity with which the town itself increases. In July 1821 the first house was raised, and there are now 176 buildings erected; there are six other spacious houses now building, each of them two stories high, and which are to be finished in a superior manner. The number of inhabitants now amounts to between 200 and 1000—rents are as high in Hamburg as they are in Augusta, and the number of traders and settlers is constantly increasing, a proof that persons in business find it advantageous to their interests to establish themselves in the new town; and where individuals settle, for the promotion of their welfare that place must be a commanding focus of trade.

The benefits of the waters of Savannah river used to be confined almost exclusively to the State of Georgia; the establishment of Hamburg has given to this State its fair and equal proportion of those advantages. Such gains are not to be lightly appreciated—they do not consist merely of present profits but they point to prospective benefits and future and unknown multiplications of the public resources. The acquisition of those facilities that the waters of a river give to internal commerce is analogous to the construction of a canal, and such is the acquisition gained by the settlement of Hamburg.

All these aggregated benefits, moral, political and pecuniary, derived from this State from the settlement of Hamburg, are owing to the enterprise, ability and perseverance of Mr. Shultz. Whatever private advantages Mr. Shultz expected would result from his undertaking to rear a new town, we know not, nor are they of any consequence to the public. If he saw the promotion of his personal interest in the successful issue of his object, he must have credit for that prudence which should guide every man in the application of his means, be they what they may. One thing, however, is certain; Mr. Shultz could not advance his private interest without promoting the public good—they were inseparable and were identified the one with the other. What is called public spirit is seldom or ever more than this; a happy conjunction of the interests and objects of an individual with those of the

community and an expanded and liberal mode of applying industry, wealth or talent to such enterprises as shall redound at once to the honor or profit or renown of a private person and society in general.

The benefits that have accrued and may hereafter accrue to this state, from the exertions of Mr. Shultz, are immense—they are such as she has derived from the labors and enterprise of no other individual in it. From the past we may judge of the future, and from the completion of what Mr. S. engaged to perform in the year 1821, combined with his superadded experience, since, we may trust him both in theory and practice as one competent to inform and due to be trusted on his statements.

It was suggested, when Mr. Shultz made his application for assistance to our Legislature in 1821, that some of his assertions were very bold, and indeed they failed in receiving the credence of many. Among other things it was difficult for him to gain belief to his declaration that an inland steam boat navigation was practicable between Charleston and Savannah river; and now the truth of this is as notorious as any fact can be. Mr. Shultz is every thing but a visionary projector—he is a practical man—he has kept his faith—his statements as to the operation and effects that would follow the development of his plans, have in the main proved true; what was thought by some to be impossible to any man he has accomplished—what was difficult he has surmounted—what was doubtful he has secured—he has bound the old friends of his enterprise to him by new claims founded on his sagacity, prudence and perseverance, and he has conciliated all of its enemies that can be conciliated by an even tenor of direct conduct and steady aim.

The State of Georgia is aware of the present and growing importance of Hamburg to South Carolina and to Charleston in particular. She is conscious that foreign trade is engrossed by us in a great degree from the command of this internal position. Hence it is, that meetings have been held in Savannah and Augusta to draft petitions to the Legislature of Georgia praying for aid to restore to the cities of the State that commercial prosperity which is fast leaving them, and which they fear would be delivered permanently to another channel—praying also for alterations of the laws that concern the navigation of her rivers, and the charter of one of her Steam-boat companies. The bridge of Augusta has been also temporarily thrown open, by means of a private subscription, for wagons coming into or leaving that city for some of the purposes of trade. This bridge is the property of the Bank of the State of Georgia, and we observe that a bill has been lately introduced into the Legislature of that State for appropriating a fund for purchasing it, and throwing it entirely open to the public.

In truth the enterprise of one single man has spread alarm throughout our neighboring State, and in proportion to this alarm for the apprehended loss of some of their long and exclusively enjoyed advantages should be the encouragement that our own State should hold out to the individual who is the main cause of drawing to us a portion of extra trade, and securing to us the possession of that of our own upper districts. It is a fair and open rivalry. If the Legislature, the Banks, the merchants and the land-holders of Georgia throw every obstacle and every impediment in the way to check the progress and stifle the growth of Hamburg, the Legislature, the Banks, the merchants and the land-holders of South Carolina should cherish it, support it and place it upon a firm, a wide and a perpetual foundation, not to be shaken, and never to be destroyed.

If such men as Mr. Shultz are to apply in vain for reasonable assistance and common aid to enable them to carry their feasible schemes, any schemes of proved practicability, into ample and complete effect, then indeed is it hopeless for any individual of enterprise or spirit to look for public support. He has founded a respectable town, that now gives support to hundreds and which may be made capable of giving it to thousands—he has made the Savannah river, as it were, a canal to float the wealth of distant parts into the port of Charleston—he has done this, and all more than he has predicted of the benefits that were to arise to this state from his labors have already been received—and we conclude by declaring, that, if Charleston should divide or stop in a condition of mere sluggish existence, Mr. Shultz may be disappointed in his great aim, and may suffer irreparable damage, but South Carolina would never cease to lament that want of forecast and of high and generous policy that should ever uphold and cheer the man of spirit and enterprise in all those undertakings that promote the general wealth and contribute to public and private prosperity.

"Let no man be too proud to work. Let no man be ashamed of a hard fist, or a sunburnt countenance. Let him be ashamed only of ignorance and sloth. Let no man be ashamed of poverty. Let him only be ashamed of idleness and dishonesty."

"The wealth of a nation consists in the industry and economy of its citizens." If men who have just entered into business for themselves are anxious to become known, receive patronage and acquire property, must advertise freely in some paper that is extensively read at home as well as abroad. It is the only proper mode—and is a sure guarantee of success.—*Con. Herald.*

POLITICAL.

From the National Intelligencer.

A LETTER FROM MR. CALHOUN.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE

PORT HILL, July 28, 1843.

Messrs. Gales & Seaton—I have just received from a friend the National Intelligencer of the 12th and 15th inst. containing your remarks on a volume recently published by the Harpers of New York, entitled "Speeches of Mr. Calhoun, delivered in the Congress of the United States from 1811 to the present time." Your remarks are headed, "Political History—Suppressed speeches of Mr. Calhoun." "Suppressed" is a strong word. The highest authorities define it to be, put down, destroyed, concealed, and your remarks leave no doubt that you intended to use it in the strongest and most offensive sense—that is, that they have been intentionally omitted in the compilation in order to give a partial and false view of my opinions; and, for that purpose, a false title was given to the volume. To the truth of this you pledge indirectly your word by heading your remarks: "Political History." The charge is a grave one, and made in an imposing manner, and if true, the imposition would deserve the public reprobation. The question, then, is, is it true? Let facts answer.

The title is, indeed, false—false every way. It covers much not included in the volume, and omits much that is—reports, letters, and other writings. You have noticed the former, and called public attention to it, but not the latter, though equally obvious; and very material in determining whether the falsity of the title is a mere error, is a fraudulent attempt at imposition. The one might, with some plausibility, be construed to be an attempt at imposition; but it is impossible for any ingenuity so to construe the other. It is impossible to assign to it a fraudulent object. But if the one is an error, why not the other? In fact the very grossness of both can leave no doubt that they are merely errors. It is not possible to open the volume without detecting them. The title covers all the speeches of Mr. Calhoun from 1811, when he entered Congress, till the present time, while the volume contains but one speech prior to 1833. Again: it omits to mention any thing but speeches, when of the four first of his productions of which the compilation is composed, only one is a speech. To make its grossness more palpable, all those are headed "Speeches." Has fraud ever been known to do its work in so clumsy a manner? It is idle to waste words on a thing so plain. The whole title is a gross blunder, of which I have much greater reason to complain than any one else. It looks much more like an attempt to injure me than to impose on the public. I, however, can suspect nothing of the kind. How it happened I know not; nor is it material, so far as it relates to the object of this communication; but I deem it due to myself to state all I know about it.

It so happens I have never yet seen the volume. I saw the title and the advertisement not long since for the first time. I was, as may be imagined, indignant at the blunder. I wrote immediately to a friend, who took an interest in the publication and corresponded with the publishers, and pointed out the blunders in the title and the objections to the advertisement, and suggested the corrections that should be made, which I requested him to have done forthwith. It was too late. I received his answer a few days since. He informed me that he had perceived the blunders before he got my letter, and had prepared a correction, but owing to some delay in the transmission, it was not received in time. It may be proper to add, that the title I suggested (as well as I can recollect) was, "A selection from the speeches, reports, and other writings of Mr. Calhoun, subsequent to his election as Vice President of the United States, including his leading speech on the late war, delivered in 1811." It is thus drawn up to make it full and accurate—to cover the whole, and no more. So much for the title.

I come now to the selection or compilation; and here I take all the responsibility. It was done by me, and if there be any fraud or concealment, I am chargeable. In order that your readers may judge, I shall state the reasons which governed me in making the selection.

It is proper to premise that I have been urged from various quarters, in the last six or seven years, to have my speeches collected and published, and have during the same period received numerous applications for copies of my speeches in pamphlet form, with which I could not comply, because I had no spare copies. Since my name has been presented to the People in connection with the Presidency, applications for copies have increased, and I have been more frequently urged to collect and publish my speeches, reports, and other writings on political subjects. I finally consented to the publication, because I believed it to be due to the People, in the position I occupy, to afford them the means of ascertaining the opinions and sentiments I entertain on all political subjects, particularly on those which have agitated the country of late, and on which the Presidential election will probably in a great measure turn. That I believed could best be done by publishing what I had said and written on those questions in a form which would make the work accessible to the People. I would give my opinions and sentiments in the fullest and